

SEMESTER 1 VOCABULARY

1. I Acute Angle
2. U Adjacent Angle
3. Q Altitude
4. W Angle
5. V Angle Bisector
6. N Collinear
7. T Complementary Angles
8. R Congruent
9. H Coplanar
10. C Equilateral Triangle
11. X Line
12. Y Linear Pair
13. B Obtuse Angle
14. L Parallel Lines
15. K Perpendicular Bisector
16. G Perpendicular Lines
17. J Plane
18. F Midsegment
19. D Ratio
20. Z Ray
21. AA Segment
22. P Median
23. A Skew
24. S Slope
25. O Straight Angle
26. M Supplementary Angles
27. E Vertical Angles
28. AB CENTROID
- A. Lines that do not intersect and are not coplanar
- B. Angles greater than 90° and less than 180°
- C. A triangle with three sides congruent
- D. A comparison of two numbers, typically written as a fraction
- E. Angles formed by two intersecting lines, the angles share a vertex but are not adjacent
- F. A segment connecting two midpoints of the sides of a triangle
- G. Lines that intersect to form right angles
- H. Points and lines that lie in the same plane
- I. An angle whose measure is between 0° and 90°
- J. A flat surface that extends forever with no thickness
- K. A segment that forms a right angle with one side of a triangle and passes through the midpoint of that side.
- L. Lines that lie in the same plane that do not intersect, they have the same slope
- M. Two angles that have a sum of 180° , they do not have to be adjacent
- N. Points that lie on the same line
- O. An angle with a measure of 180°
- P. A segment drawn from a vertex of a triangle to the midpoint on the opposite side
- Q. Also known as the height of a triangle.
- R. Figures with the same shape ~~but not the~~ same size **AND**
- S. The steepness of a line
- T. Two angles with a sum of 90°
- U. They share a common side and a vertex with no interior points
- V. A segment from a vertex dividing an angle into two congruent angles
- W. It is formed by two rays with the same endpoint
- X. A set of points that extends forever in opposite directions. It has no thickness and can be named using either an italicized lower case letter or two points that lie on it.
- Y. A pair of angles that are adjacent and have a sum of 180°
- Z. It has one endpoint and extends forever in the opposite direction.
- AA. It is part of a line, it has two endpoints and it can be measured.
- AB. The point of concurrency where all medians intersect